



Kansas Criminal Justice Information System

Senate Utilities Committee
Briefing on Rural Broadband-Written only
January 26, 2016

Chairman Olson and committee members,

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Chairman
Chief Ed Klumpp (Retired)
Kansas Association of
Chiefs of Police

Vice Chairman
Sarah Shipman
Interim Secretary of Administration

Capt. Justin Bramlett
Kansas Highway Patrol

Capt. Lance Royer
Shawnee County Sheriff
Kansas Sheriff's Association

Leslie Moore
Kansas Bureau of Investigation

Harold Sass III, CIO
Kansas Dept. of Corrections

Kelly O'Brien, CITO
Office of Judicial Administration

Bill Duggan
Lyon County 911 Director
911 Providers Association/APCO

Amber Norris
Butler Co. Attorney
Kansas County & DA
Association

Pam Moses
Kansas Assoc. of Court Clerks and
Administrators

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Gordon Lansford

Your Kansas Criminal Justice Information Systems (KCJIS) are the communications hub of law enforcement, courts, and other criminal justice involved state and local agencies throughout the state. These communications include transmittal of sensitive criminal justice information between state and local agencies, as well as providing the ability for law enforcement officers and other criminal justice system users to access critical federal and state databases. This is our key system for law enforcement to check for wanted persons, stolen property, runaway juveniles, missing persons, and other information key to public safety. The need for this ability to reach officers from their vehicles and from handheld devices is rapidly growing.

Key to our communications capability is the ability to transmit large parcels of data, including imaging files, from every portion of the state. Local criminal justice agencies must rely on commercial internet access, using highly secure encryption, to connect to the KCJIS systems.

The need for broadband capacity for the criminal justice agencies will only grow as more demands are created for sharing high resolution images, video, and documents. Today this includes fingerprints and mugshots along with many documents. In the future it will likely include surveillance videos and law enforcement body cam video and many other needs.

Expanding broadband capacity in every area of the state is critical to public safety. All Kansans deserve the same high level of public safety services regardless of whether they are in the most urban areas of the state or the most rural.

Ed Klumpp, Chair
KCJIS Committee

SENATE UTILITIES COMMITTEE

DATE: 1-26-16

ATTACHMENT # 2

NG911 Network Connectivity

Date January 25, 2016
Prepared by Chief Dick Heitschmidt, Chair, 9-1-1 Coordinating Council
Prepared for Ed Klumpp, Legislative Liaison

Introduction

Having 117 PSAPs, Kansas Next Generation 9-1-1 (NG911) service depends heavily on 4G LTE wireless as a cost-effective, high-reliability, backup solution. This Wireless Wide Area Network (WWAN) portion of the NG911 Emergency Services Internet Protocol Network (ESInet) provides a seamless, robust, alternative to landline T1 service in both rural and urban Kansas.

Performance Differential

In the rare case that the PSAP primary landline connectivity malfunctions, the system automatically fails over to the LTE backup ensuring seamless PSAP continuity of operation. Because LTE is wireless and our primary circuits are landline, the PSAP has diversity of connectivity which enhances service availability that dual landlines normally cannot provide. Consequently, for reliability and availability reasons, the Council is using LTE as its first choice for backup connectivity.

Cost Differential

Traditional T1 backup service costs about \$450.00 per month per PSAP. In comparison, 4G LTE costs about \$22.49 per month per PSAP. Consequently, for economic reasons, the Council is using LTE as its first choice for backup connectivity.

Status

There are locations in Kansas, both rural and urban, that do not have wireless coverage, or have marginal coverage. There are a few sites that currently have 3G (5 Mbps upload) coverage rather than 4G (500 Mbps upload) coverage. Nevertheless, 90% of the 16 PSAPs migrated to NG911 are rural and use wireless connectivity as their backup. Only two of our 16 PSAPs are not using wireless as their backup due to marginal signal strength.

Next Steps

The 9-1-1 Coordinating Council continually investigates solution alternatives with our providers that will enhance NG911. For example, we are conducting trial tests to determine the performance effectiveness of Bi-Directional Amplifiers (BDA) for fringe sites that have marginal RF signal strength. We believe that once this BDA solution is fully vetted, nearly all 117 PSAPs can use wireless as their preferred backup connectivity.

Landline Broadband

Through our evaluation of network connectivity proposals for NG911, the Council determined that about 93% of our Kansas PSAPs could be reached with fiber access. The remaining 7% could be reached with T1 access.

During implementation of NG911, we have discovered that broadband circuit access is available for PSAPs. That does not necessarily mean that broadband is available to all of our citizens, since all of the circuits utilized for NG911 are private circuits and are ordered and installed on behalf of the Council.

SENATE UTILITIES COMMITTEE

DATE: 1-26-16

ATTACHMENT # 2-2